

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

LETTERS PATENT

(PATENTS ACT, 1978)

PATENTBRIEF

(WET OP PATENTE, 1978)

No. 92/2154

WHEREAS
NADEMAAL

HIGH VOLTAGE GRAPHICS, INC.

(Hereinafter called "the Patentee")
(Hieronder "die Patenthouer" genoem)

has applied to me for the grant of a patent in respect of an invention described and claimed in the complete specification
aansoek by my gedoen het om die verlening van 'n patent ten opsigte van 'n uitvinding wat beskryf is en waarop aanspraak

deposited at the Patent Office under the above-mentioned number, a copy of which is annexed, together with the relevant
gemaak word in die volledige spesifikasie wat by die Patentkantoor onder bovermelde nommer ingedien is en waarvan 'n

Form P.2;

afskrif aangeheg is tesame met die betrokke Vorm P. 2;

NOW THEREFORE these Letters Patent are to grant to the Patentee a patent, the effect of which shall be to grant to the
SO IS DIT dat hierdie Patentbrief aan die Patenthouer 'n patent verleen wat die uitwerking het dat, behoudens die

Patentee in the Republic, subject to the provisions of the Act, for the duration of the patent, the right to exclude other persons
bepalings van die Wet, aarf die Patenthouer vir die duur van die patent in die Republiek die reg verleen word om ander

from making, using, exercising or disposing of the invention, so that he shall have and enjoy the whole profit and advantage
persone uit te sluit van die vervaardiging, aanwending, uitoefening of van die handsetting van die uitvinding, sodat hy al die

accruing by reason of the invention.

wins en voordeel wat uit die uitvinding voortspruit, verkry en geniet.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the seal of the Patent Office has been affixed at Pretoria with effect from the
TER BETUIGING WAARVAN die seël van die Patentkantoor hierop te Pretoria aangebring is met ingang van die

24 day of FEBRUARY nineteen hundred and NINETY THREE
dag van eenduisend negehonderd

[Signature]
Registrar of Patents • Registrateur van Patente

[See overleaf
Blaai om]



PATENT

1. The patent remains in force only if the required renewal fees are paid annually after the third year of the date of application.
Die patent is geldig slegs indien die vereiste hernuwingsgelde jaarliks, na die derde jaar vanaf die datum van aansoek betaal word.
2. This document is not valid unless sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, PRETORIA.
Hierdie dokument is nie geldig nie tensy geseël met die seël van die Patentkantoor, PRETORIA.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REGISTER OF PATENTS

PATENTS ACT, 1978

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FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)/PATENTEE(S)

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DATE REGISTERED

ASSIGNEE(S)

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DATE REGISTERED

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PRIORITY CLAIMED	COUNTRY	NUMBER	DATE
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TITLE OF INVENTION

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TRANSFERS

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FULL NAMES(S) OF APPLICANT(S)

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FULL NAME(S) OF INVENTOR(S)

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LOUIS BROWN ABRAMS

TITLE OF INVENTION

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TRANSFERS

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

I. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention generally relates to a method of manufacturing combination flock transfers. Specifically, the invention is directed to transfers that are substitutable and/or enhancements for conventional sewn twill decorative designs. More particularly, the present invention is directed to a product and method that combines twill or other material with flock to produce a decorative product that can be used as a substitute for the conventional sewn-on product.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

Sewn twill is usually employed as a means of team lettering athletic uniforms and accessories. It can be very expensive to use sewn twill in decorative applications due to the cost of applying the letters or design to the garment. Each letter must be cut, placed in position and sewn to the garment which is very time consuming and thus expensive. Most importantly, it must be sewn at the edges to avoid fraying during washing.

A sewn multicolor twill design comprises at least two members. As shown in Figure 1, the sewn twill unit can have an outer member 2 and an inner member 4. Each of the members can be precisely die cut so that the outer member 2 forms an outline for the inner member 4. The inner member 4 is positioned over the outer member 2 and temporarily heat sealed together (tacked) to maintain their alignment.

The letters 6 are then assembled on the garment 8 and temporarily heat sealed (tacked) to maintain their position. The edge of inner member 4 is then hand sewn to the outer member 2. This is followed by the sewing of the edge of outer member 2 to the garment 8. This process must be performed on each letter individually. Instead of sewing

the letter it is possible to use an adhesive to affix the letter to the garment.

As is apparent from the preceding the sewn twill process has a number of limitations which make it very expensive and difficult to employ. The process is very labor intensive which makes it must more expensive than other forms of lettering. Not only is it labor intensive but the process requires highly skilled sewers to sew the letters to the garments. Thus, the cost of garments utilizing sewn twill can be prohibitively high which can limit the use of sewn twill in moderately priced goods.

What is needed is an alternative to sewn twill which provides a similar appearance without being expensive to either produce or apply to a garment. It is important that the alternative be easy to apply without the necessity of highly skilled sewers but which can be applied in factories or stores with general technicians using conventional transfer heat presses. It is these objects which the present invention fulfills.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A flock and decorative material transfer wherein the flock design has an open interior section. The decorative material design is dimensionally greater than flock's open interior section and less than the flock's outside dimension.

Also, a method of making said transfer which comprises forming a flock transfer having an open interior section. Bonding a decorative material to the transfer whose surface is dimensionally greater than the dimensions of the open interior section of the flock and less than the outside dimensions of the flock.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates the application of a twill decorative product to a garment.

Figure 2 is the transfer of the invention.

Figure 3 is a conventional flock transfer.

Figure 4 illustrates the preferred method of making a flock transfer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The manufacture of decorative flock transfers is well known. These products and their method of manufacture are described in the following United States Patents: 3,793,050; 4,142,929; 4,292,100; and 4,810,549. Each of these patents are incorporated by reference herein.

As shown in Figure 2, the present invention departs from conventional flock transfer technology to produce a sewn twill substitute. The first step of the invention is to make an outline of each letter 100 using conventional flock transfer technology. A sheet of twill 102 is coated with a hot melt adhesive 106. The twill 102 and hot melt 106 is attached to a paper liner 104 with an adhesive. This step is optional.

The twill 102 is then die cut slightly smaller than the flock 100 so that the flock transfer 100 overlays the edges of the twill 102. The excess twill is "weeded out". The twill and the flock are placed together and heated for several seconds under pressure at a temperature of approximately 300-350 degrees F. The paper liner 104 may then be pulled off the unit. The unit can be applied to the garment 104 in the same manner as any other heat seal applique or transfer.

In summary, the steps for making the transfers of the invention involve making the flock transfer which comprise:

1. flocking a design on to a paper substrate having a release adhesive, said design having an open inner surface area; and
2. applying a binder and hot melt adhesive to the flock design.

The twill or decorative portion of the transfer is made using the following steps:

- a) applying a hot melt adhesive to a paper substrate coated with a release adhesive;
- b) with the use of heat bonding the twill to the hot melt layer;
- c) die cutting the twill so that it is smaller than the outside dimensions of the flock; and
- d) weeding out the excess twill.

The two components are then combined in the following steps:

1. the release paper is removed from the twill side exposing the hot melt adhesive;
2. the transfer is placed on the garment with the hot melt of the twill component and the hot melt of the edges of the flock component adjacent to the garment; and
3. heat is applied which activates the hot melt adhesive to activate the adhesives and thus bind the transfer to garment; and
4. the release sheet protecting the flock layer is then removed.

Flocking methodology is well known. The method of forming the flock component, the twill component or their application to a garment is not critical per se. It is the combination which forms the basis of the invention.

The advantage to using a combination flock and twill is that the flock functions to seal the edges of the twill. Thus, sewing is unnecessary in the present invention. The guide edges of the paper are used to align the twill and flock sheets. No special expertise is required to apply the transfer to the garment. It is also feasible to bind the twill to the flock and the transfer to the garment in one step instead of two as previously described.

The flock/twill transfer gives substantially the same appearance as the traditional sewn twill lettering at only a fraction of the cost. It provides a more dimensional, interesting combination of two different textures. Materials other than twill can be used in the performing of the invention i.e. knits or plastics etc. Most importantly, unlike conventional twill lettering where one letter is placed on a garment at a time, utilizing the method of the invention the entire name can be placed on a garment with a single transfer which avoids alignment problems.

As shown in Figure 3, the flock transfer 200 of the present invention comprises a release sheet 204, such as paper or polyester film, to which a conventional flock transfer release adhesive 206, usually acrylic, and/or urethane is applied. A preferred release adhesive is commercially available as LR 100, manufactured by Societe D'Enduction et de Flockage. The release sheet, however, may be any material which can be suitably used with the adhesive which should be selected to effect temporary adhesion of the flock fibers. Although paper, such as dimensionally stable, processed paper, and plastic films are preferred, resin sheets and metal foils may also be employed. Depending on the desired effect and the sheet materials employed, the release sheet may be transparent, translucent or opaque, but is preferably transparent.

The release adhesive 206 may be applied in the reverse of a desired pattern, that is, a pattern which corresponds to the overall image which is to be flocked. Preferably, however, the release adhesive may be applied without regard to the overall design desired, for example by applying the released adhesive with rollers or spraying the release sheet with a coating of the release adhesive, particularly when the batches of flock having different fiber lengths and/or precolored flocks are sequentially applied to the adhesives,

as discussed in more detail hereinbelow. The release adhesive may be applied in the form of a solution or emulsion, such as a resin or a copolymer, such as polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl butyral, acrylic resin, polyurethane, polyester, polyamides, cellulose derivatives, rubber derivatives, starch, casein, dextrin, gum arabic, carboxymethyl cellulose, resin, or compositions containing two or more of these ingredients.

The flock 208 is preferably composed of precolored fibers that are greater than .5 mm in length, which may be referred to herein as flock fibers. The flock may be rayon, and other types of conductive material, such as nylon, polyamide, polyester and similar synthetic fibers, with nylon being preferred, and is applied to the adhesive ²⁰⁶ 6, such as activated adhesive, by electrostatic processes, spraying, or by gravity, such as sprinkling or vibrating the flock onto the surface of the base sheet provided with the release adhesive, with electrostatic flocking being preferred.

In general, conventional electrostatic flocking utilizes a field of static electricity to orient fibers and promote their perpendicular alignment. This technique has been found to be particularly suitable for flocking with longer fibers in accordance with the present invention. In a method of electrodeposition used for purposes of the present invention an adhesive-coated release sheet is passed between the potentials of a high voltage electrostatic field. An electrode is utilized to give the flock a charge. The charged fibers become aligned with the electrical field lines of force. The ground potential is formed by the release sheet and/or the grounded parts of the machine. The flock is thus attracted to the adhesive where it becomes embedded. Most fibers adhering to the adhesive-coated surface are perpendicular to it, thus resulting in a dense

pile finish. Inasmuch as it is the nature of the field to align the fibers perpendicular to a surface, electrostatic flocking permits substantially any shape object to be flocked, may be used for a variety of objects.

More specifically, referred to Figure 4, flock fibers are dosed or dispensed from a hopper or box 220 by being physically pushed through a dispensing screen 221, which is preferably made of metallic mesh, by means of a rotating dosing brush 222, down into the electrostatic field and through barrier 229. The barrier 229 has an open section corresponding to a predetermined pattern of flock to be passed therethrough. The barrier 229, which is preferably a mesh screen, may also be referred to herein as the image screen. As shown, the image screen is located between the dispensing screen 221 of the hopper and substrate material 227. Preferably, the image screen is positioned closely adjacent the substrate material and more preferably is spaced from the substrate material by a distance which is about equal to the length of flock being applied to the substrate, and more preferably by a distance of about 110% of the length of the flock. In the most preferred instance, the binding adhesive is preferably applied to the substrate material to a thickness equal to less than about 10% of the length of the flock. The metallic dosing screen is connected to a high voltage source and is itself the high voltage electrode 223 giving the flock fibers a charge, either positive or negative. The charged fibers are then attracted to the counter potential, i.e., the screen and adhesive 224 below the screen. Fibers 225 are propelled by electrostatic counter potential attraction toward the grounded electrode, and they either then contact the screen and reverse polarity and are then propelled again towards the electrode screen or, if they are propelled into the adhesive 224, they become permanently lodged in it and remain there, eventually

forming the flock coating on the adhesive coated fabric or substrate material 227. In accordance with the present invention, the flock becomes polarized, taking on both the charge of the electrode on one end and the counter potential charge on the other so it is no longer oscillating in the electrostatic field.

The resultant flock has an electrically conductive chemical finish coating to enable it to become charged as well as to enable it to continually change charges back and forth from positive to negative thousands of times per minute. Thus, the flock oscillates back and forth between the electrode, i.e., the dosing screen, and the ground, i.e., image screen until it eventually finds a permanent location in the adhesive. The amount of flock therefore dosed into the electrostatic field is adjusted to be roughly equal to the amount which is taken out of the field or used by the printed adhesive, to avoid overdosing or crowding of the fibers in the field which may block the image screen or simply waste the flock. Up to 100,000 volts is used with very low amps, e.g., a maximum of 2000 microamps with about 40,000 volts being preferred. For textile applications, 1 millimeter nylon flock with 3.3 Dtex (diameter) is preferred.

Referring back to Figs. 3 and 4, the flock 208 of the flock covered release sheet 204 is then coated with a binder adhesive 210, such as a water based acrylic, which binds the flock into a unit and is a barrier for the hot melt. Preferably the binding adhesive is applied in the form of a solution or emulsion. The binder adhesive preferably contains a resin, such as polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyurethane, polyester, polyamide, and acrylic resin, and preferably the previously mentioned water based acrylic. A preferred binder adhesive is commercially available as Tubitrans Bond manufactured by Chemische Fabrik

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Tubitrans R. Beitlich GmbH & Co. Turbitrans Bond is an acrylic dispersion which is cross-linkable at higher temperatures in the form of a high viscosity, white paste. The acrylic dispersion has a viscosity of cp. 4.5-4.6 measured with Contraves Viscometer, type Epprecht, Instrument and a pH of about 7-8. This acrylic resin dispersion may be mixed with Tubitrans Fix 2 and optionally further with a colormatch dyestuff. A preferred binder adhesive, therefore, would be 100 parts Tubitrans Bond, 8 parts Tubitrans Fix 2, and 0-3 parts colormatch dyestuff. The binder adhesive 210 may contain additional or supplemental adhesives, such as a hot melt adhesive, usually a granular polyester or nylon, for binding the transfer to a substrate.

Alternatively, the hot melt adhesive 212, may form a separate layer. The use of separate hot melt layers is preferable. In addition, other heat sensitive adhesives, such a polyvinyl chloride, thermoplastic acrylic resin, polyethylene, polyamide, polyurethane, paraffin and rubber derivative may be used for this purpose, with polyurethane being preferred.

In accordance with the present invention the transfers may be applied to a surface area of any type of article, but preferably a garment or piece of wearing apparel, to which it is desired to affix or imprint a word, design, logo, emblem or other sign or symbol, particularly shirts, jerseys, jackets, pants, shorts and caps, such as those designed to be worn during athletic activities, e.g., U.S. baseball uniforms. Also instead of twill polyvinyl chloride may be used as the combination decorative material. Under such circumstances radio frequency energy instead of heat is preferable as a means of binding.

I CLAIM:

1. A combination decorative transfer having a flock component with at least one open interior section and a second material which is dimensionally greater than at least one of the flock's open interior sections and less than the overall dimensions of the flock component and wherein the flock component is positioned over the second material in such a manner that the second material is visible through the interior opening of the flock components.

2. The transfer of claim 1 wherein said second material is twill.

3. The transfer of claim 2 wherein said flock is greater than .5mm in length.

4. The transfer of claim 3 wherein the edges of the flock are bonded to a garment.

5. The transfer of claim 3 wherein the twill is bonded to the flock.

6. The transfer of claim 4 wherein the twill is also bonded to the garment.

7. The transfer of claim 1 wherein the second material is polyvinyl chloride and the flock is at least .5mm in length.

8. The transfer of claim 3 wherein the transfer forms letters or numbers.

9. A method of making a decorative transfer having a flock component and a second material component which comprises:

a) forming a flock transfer having at least one open interior section; and

b) bonding a second material to the flock so that it is visible through the interior open section wherein said second material is dimensionally greater than the dimensions of the flock's open interior sections and less than the outside dimensions of the flock.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein said second material is twill.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein said flock is at least .5mm in length.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the decorative transfer is bonded to a garment.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the edges of the flock are bonded to the garment.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the twill also bonds to the garment.

15. The method of claim 12 wherein the transfer forms letters or numbers.

16. The method of claim 12 wherein the twill is bonded to the flock and the transfer is bonded to the garment in one step utilizing heat.

17. The method of claim 9 wherein the second material is polyvinyl chloride.

18. A method of making a decorative transfer which comprises:

a) flocking a design on to a paper substrate having a release adhesive wherein said flock is at least .5mm and the design has an open inner surface area;

b) applying a binder and hot melt adhesive to the flock design;

c) applying a hot melt adhesive to a second paper substrate coated with a release adhesive;

d) bonding a twill sheet to the hot melt layer which has been applied to the second paper substrate;

e) die cutting the twill so that it is smaller than the outside dimensions of the flock but greater than the interior opening in the flock; and

f) bonding the twill to the hot melt layer which is on the flock to form a transfer.

19. The method of claim 18 which comprises the further steps of applying said transfer to a garment.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein when the twill is bonded to the flock the transfer is simultaneously bonded to the garment.

21. A new transfer, substantially as herein described.

22. A new method of making a decorative transfer, substantially as herein described.

DATED THIS 24th DAY OF MARCH 1992

C. SLABBERT

ADAMS & ADAMS
APPLICANTS PATENT ATTORNEYS

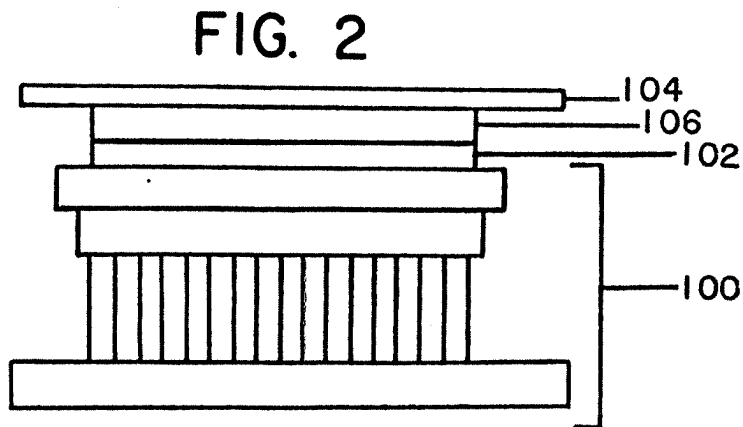
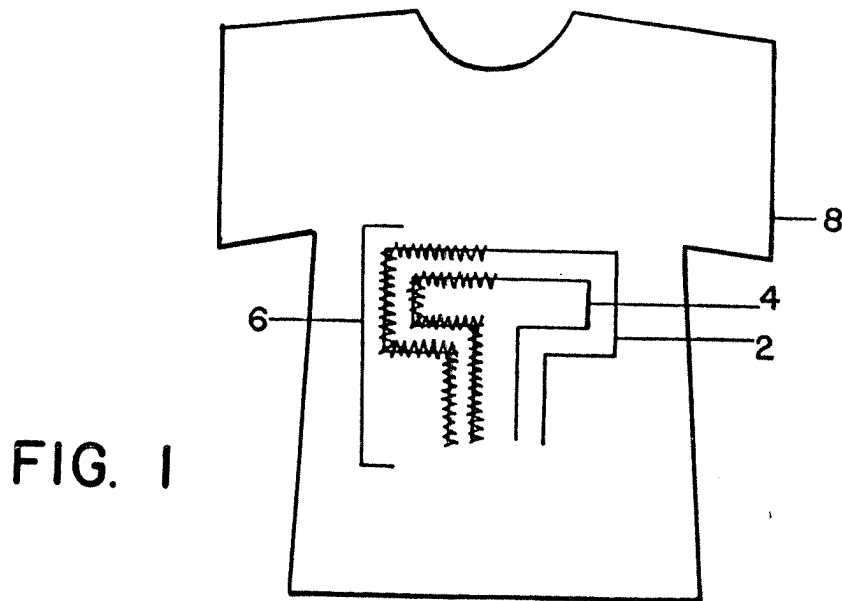


FIG. 3

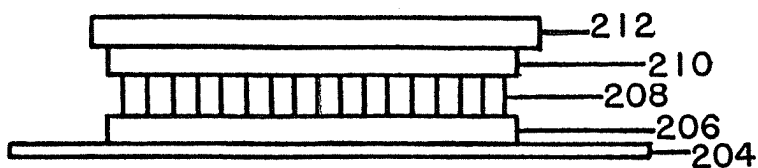


FIG. 4

